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DISTRIBUTED OBJECT MANAGEMENT METHOD,
IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM AND RECORDING MEDIUM
FOR RECORDING THE PROCESSING PROGRAM FOR THE METHOD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a distributed object management system for managing objects in a distributed object environment.

5 In a distributed object environment for executing a backbone job, demand is now high for realizing operation around the clock for 365 days a year. In such a distributed object environment operated continuously, it is indispensable to carry out
10 the change of a server object, if required, in a dynamic way.

For the version-up of a server object, for example, JP-A-11-154138 describes a method in which a server has a backup file of a load module so that the
15 internal information of the load module and the internal information of the backup file of the server to be started are checked at the time of start up.

In the conventional distributed object environment described above, even in the case where a
20 new server object is started to provide the same service as other server objects, it is difficult to carry out the change while a plurality of the server objects are in operation as long as the object name or the interface of the new server object remains

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unchanged in view of the fact that a plurality of server objects providing the same service are considered to be equivalent to each other.

Another problem of the method described in 5 JP-A-11-154138 is that in the case where a version-up is required, the start-up is notified to clients as a failure, and therefore the service is interrupted. Further, in the distributed object environment, a 10 problem is posed that version consistency fails to be considered between a plurality of server objects which 15 may be operated in collaboration with each other.

In the case where the service of a server object is provided continuously or a plurality of server objects are operated in collaboration with each 15 other in a distributed object environment, therefore, it is necessary that a server object can be changed while retaining consistency between the server objects in operation.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 The object of the present invention is to solve the problems described above, and to provide a technique capable of changing a server object in operation.

According to one aspect of the invention, 25 there is provided a distributed object management system for managing objects in a distributed object environment, wherein in the case where the server

object information is requested, the server object information of the newest server object is supplied to the requester to enable the newest server object to be accessed. In this way, the server object accessed is 5 changed from an old one to the newest one.

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a distributed object management system, wherein the change information indicating the newness of the server object is held, and the change of 10 a given server object is identified by determining the difference of this change information, thereby making it possible to change an object in operation.

According to still another aspect of the invention, in the case where a requester client object 15 or a server object requests the server object information of a server object or another server object, as the case may be, to be accessed, the change information of the requested server objects are checked, so that the newest one of the server objects 20 is selected and the server object information of the particular server object is supplied to the requester.

The requester that has received the server object information of the newest server object accesses the server object indicated in the supplied server 25 object information and requests the execution of the processing thereof. The server object thus accessed executes the requested processing.

In the case where there exist a plurality of

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server objects having the same server object name or the same interface identification information, the change information of these server objects are compared with each other, and the server object having old

5 change information is canceled.

As described above, with a distributed object management system according to this invention, in the case where the server object information is requested, the server object information of the newest server

10 object is supplied to the requester to enable the newest server object to be accessed. In this way, the server object accessed is changed from an old one to the newest one. Therefore, a server object can be changed in operation.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing a configuration of a distributed system according to an embodiment of the invention.

20 Fig. 2 is a diagram showing an example of configuration of a management object 10 according to an embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing an example of configuration of a factory object 20 according to an embodiment of the invention.

25 Fig. 4 is a diagram showing an example of configuration of a client object 30 according to an embodiment of the invention.

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Fig. 5 is a diagram showing an example of configuration of a server object according to an embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 6 is a diagram showing an example of configuration of the server object registration information used by the management object 10 in a server object information management unit 10a and a server object information select unit 10b.

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing an example of configuration of the server object management information used in the server object life cycle management unit 20a of the factory object 20 according to an embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 8 is a flowchart showing the steps of the process in the server information management unit 10a of the management object 10 according to an embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 9 is a flowchart showing the steps of the process in the server object information select unit 10b of the management object 10 according to an embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 10 is a flowchart showing the steps of the process in the server object life cycle management unit 20a of the factory object 20 according to an embodiment of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

An explanation will be given below of a

distributed object management system according to an embodiment of the invention, in which an object is changed in operation.

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing a configuration
5 of a distributed system according to this embodiment.
As shown in Fig. 1, the distributed system according to
this embodiment comprises a management object 10, a
factory object 20, a client object 30, an existing
server object A 40, an existing server object B 50
0 accessed by the existing server object A 40, a new
server object A 60 started after the factory object 20
to change the existing server object A 40 and the
existing server object B 50, a new server object B 70,
change information 52 delivered to the management
object 10 and the factory object 20 upon start (23) and
5 registration (41) of the existing server object A 40,
and change information 72 delivered to the management
object 10 and the factory object 20 upon start (24) and
registration (71) of the new server object B 70. The
0 objects are executed by different information
processing systems, respectively, and communicate with
each other through a network to transmit/receive
information associated with start/stop instructions,
registration and retrieval.

25 In the distributed system according to this embodiment, assume that the process for the server object A and the server object B is carried out in response to the access from the client object 30.

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First, the factory object 20 starts (21) the management object 10, starts (22) the existing server object B 50 and starts (23) the existing server object A 40. The factory object 20 starts the existing server object B 50 and the existing server object A 40 in that order, i.e. in the predefined reverse order of access to the server objects.

The existing server object A 40 and the existing server object B 50, once started by the factory object 20, send the server object information to the management object 10. The positional information such as an IP (internet protocol) address indicating the position, the ID information including the name of the server object and indicating the interface, and the change information indicating the newness of the server objects are registered in the management object 10. The change information includes the revision information, etc. for determining the newness of a plurality of the server objects providing the same service and is arbitrary information that can be determined in this particular distributed system.

In the case where a given server object has no function to transmit the change information, the management object 10 registers information such as the present time of registration of the particular server object as change information.

Now, an explanation will be given of the operation for executing the client object 30 in the

distributed system of this configuration. The client object 30 requests the management object 10 to acquire the server object information of the server object A accessed by the client object 30.

5 The management object 10, upon receipt of the request from the client object 30 to acquire the server object information of the server object A, retrieves the server object information of the server object A, acquires the server object information of the existing 10 server object A 40 already started as a server object A and supplies it to the requester client object 30 (31).

15 The client object 30, upon receipt of the server object information of the existing server object A 40 from the management object 10, accesses the existing server object A 40 using the particular server object information (32a).

20 The existing server object A 40 accessed by the client object 30 requests the management object 10 to acquire the server object information of the server object B accessed by the existing server object A 40.

25 Upon receipt of the request from the existing server object A 40 to acquire the server object information of the server object B, the management object 10 retrieves the server object information of the server object B, acquires the server object information of the existing server object B 50 already started as a server object B and supplies it to the requester existing server object A 40 (42).

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The existing server object A 40 supplied with the server object information of the existing server object B 50 from the management object 10 accesses the existing server object B 50 using the particular server object information (43), and carries out the processing requested by the client object 30.

In the distributed system according to this embodiment, assume that the existing server object A 40 and the existing server object B 50 are to be changed.

10 A new server object B 70 is started (24) and a new server object A 60 is started (25) by the factory object 20. The factory object 20 starts the new server object B 70 and the new server object A 60 in that order, i.e. in the order reverse to the predefined 15 order of access of the server objects.

In the case where the client object 30 is executed in this distributed system of a new configuration, as in the previous case, the client object 30 requests the management object 10 to acquire 20 the server object information of the sever object A accessed by the client object 30.

The management object 10, upon receipt of the request from the client object 30 to acquire the server object information of the server object A, retrieves 25 the server object information of the server object A, compares the change information of the existing server object A 40 already started as a server object A with that of the new server object A 60, acquires the server

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object information of the new server object A 60 providing a new server object A and supplies it to the requester client object 30 (31).

The client object 30, upon receipt of the
5 server object information of the new server object A 60
from the management object 10, accesses the new server
object A 60 using the particular server object
information (32b).

The new server object A 60 accessed by the
10 client object 30 requests the management object 10 to
acquire the server object information of the server
object B accessed by the new server object A 60.

The management object 10, upon receipt of the request from the new server object A 60 to acquire the server object information of the server object B, retrieves the server object information of the server object B, compares the change information of the existing server object B 50 already started as a server object B with that of the new server object B 70, acquires the server object information of the new server object B 70 providing the new server object B, and supplies it to the requester existing server object A 40 (62).

The new server object A 60 supplied with the
25 server object information of the new server object B 70
from the management object 10 accesses the new server
object B 70 using the particular server object
information (63), and performs the process requested by

the client object 30.

Also, in the distributed system of the new configuration, once the new server object A 60 and the new server object B 70 are started, the factory object 5 20 stops the existing server object B 50 (26) and the existing server object A 40 (27) as soon as the processes under execution by the existing server object A 50 and the existing server object A 40 are completed. The factory object 20 stops the existing server object 10 B 50 and the existing server object A 40 in that order, i.e. in the predefined order reverse to the order of access of the server objects.

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing an example of configuration of the management object 10 according to 15 an embodiment. As shown in Fig. 2, the management object 10 according to this embodiment includes a server object information management unit 10a and a server object information select unit 10b.

The server object information management unit 20 10a processes the registration requests from the server objects and manages the server object information of each server object. The server object information select unit 10b performs the process of selecting and supplying the requester with the server object 25 information of the newest one of the server objects requested from the client object or the server object, and in the case where the requester is a server object, carries out the process for selecting and supplying the

requester with the server object information of the server object having the change information concurrent with or older than the requester server object.

The program for causing the management object 5 10 to function as the server object information management unit 10a and the server object information select unit 10b is recorded in a recording medium such as a CD-ROM and stored in a magnetic disk or the like, after which it is loaded in a memory and executed. The 10 recording medium for recording the program may be other than the CD-ROM.

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing an example of configuration of the factory object 20 according to an embodiment. As shown in Fig. 3, the factory object 20 15 according to this embodiment includes a server object life cycle management unit 20a. The server object life cycle management unit 20a is a processing unit for controlling the start and stop of the server objects, and in the presence of a plurality of server objects 20 having the same ID information indicating the name of the server object and the interface, stopping the server objects having the old change information.

The program for causing the factory object 20 to function as the server object life cycle management 25 unit 20a is recorded in a recording medium such as a CD-ROM and stored in a magnetic disk or the like, after which it is loaded in a memory and executed. The recording medium for recording this program may be

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other than the CD-ROM.

Fig. 4 is a diagram showing an example of configuration of the client object 30 according to an embodiment. As shown in Fig. 4, the client object 30 according to this embodiment includes a server object information acquisition unit 30a and a server object access unit 30b.

The server object information acquisition unit 30a is a processing unit for requesting the management object 10 to supply the server object information of the server object to be accessed. The server object access unit 30b is a processing unit for accessing the server object indicated in the server object information acquired from the management object 10.

The program for causing the client object 30 to function as the server object information acquisition unit 30a and the server object access unit 30b is recorded in a recording medium such as a CD-ROM and stored in a magnetic disk or the like, after which it is loaded in a memory and executed. The recording medium for recording the program may be other than the CD-ROM.

Fig. 5 is a diagram showing an example of configuration of a server object according to an embodiment. As shown in Fig. 5, the server object according to this embodiment includes a server object information registration unit 40a, a request processing

unit 40b, another server object information acquisition unit 40c and another server object access unit 40d.

The server object information registration unit 40a is a processing unit for requesting the 5 management object 10 to register a server object and sending the revision information indicating the newness of the particular server object as change information to the management object 10.

The request processing unit 40b is a 10 processing unit for performing the process requested by the access from a client object or a server object. Another server object information acquisition unit 40c is a processing unit for inquiring of the management object 10 as to another server object which may be 15 accessed by the server object. Another server object access unit 40d is a processing unit for accessing the another server object indicated in the server object information acquired from the management object 10.

The program for causing the server object to 20 function as the server object information registration unit 40a, the request processing unit 40b, another server object information acquisition unit 40c and another server object access unit 40d is recorded in a recording medium such as the CD-ROM and stored in a 25 magnetic disk or the like, after which it is loaded in a memory and executed. The recording medium for recording the program mentioned above may be other than the CD-ROM.

Fig. 6 is a diagram showing an example of configuration of the server object registration information used by the management object 10 in the server object information management unit 10a and the server object information select unit 10b according to this embodiment. As shown in Fig. 6, the server object registration information 100 of the management object 10 is configured with positional information 101 for storing the position of the server object, ID 10 information 102 for storing the name of the server object and the interface information, and change information 103 for storing the information for recognizing the change of the server object.

The server object information management unit 10a of the management object 10, if supplied with the change information indicating the revision of a server object from the particular server object, registers the particular revision information in the change information 103, while in the case where the change information is not supplied to the server object information management unit 10a from the server object, registers in the change information 103 a flag indicating that the change information is not sent and the present time of registration of the particular server object.

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing an example of configuration of the server object management information used in the server object life cycle

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management unit 20a of the factory object 20 according to an embodiment. As shown in Fig. 7, the server object management information 200 of the factory object 20 is configured with positional information 201 for
5 storing the position of the server object, ID information 202 for storing the name of the server object and the interface information, and change information 203 for storing information for recognizing the change in the server object.

10 Fig. 8 is a flowchart showing the steps of the processing in the server object information management unit 10a of the management object 10 according to this embodiment. Now, the registration process (41, 51, 61, 62) of the server objects (40, 50, 15 60, 70) by the server object information management unit 10a of the management object 10 according to the embodiment configured as described above will be explained with reference to the flowchart of Fig. 8.

First, the information on the position of the
20 server object is stored in the positional information 101, and the name of the server object and the information on the interface are stored in the ID information 102 (steps 301, 302).

Step 303 determines whether the change
25 information 52 or 72 has been delivered or not from the server object, and in the case where the change information 52 or 72 has been so delivered, the change information 52 or 72, as the case may be, is stored in

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the change information 103 (step 304), while in the case where the change information 52 or 72 is not so delivered, on the other hand, a flag indicating that the change information is not delivered and the present 5 time are stored (step 305).

Fig. 9 is a flowchart showing the steps of the processing in the server object information select unit 10b of the management object 10 according to an embodiment of the invention. Now, the process (31, 42, 10 62) for selecting the server objects (40, 50, 60, 70) by the server object information select unit 10b of the management object 10 according to the embodiment configured as described above will be explained with reference to the flowchart of Fig. 9.

15 First, step 401 retrieves the ID information 102 of the server object registration information 100 from the server object information delivered from the requester, and in the case where the selected server object is not registered, absence of a registered 20 server object is notified to the requester (step 402).

Step 403 determines whether a plurality of the selected server objects are registered or not, and in the case where a plurality of them are not registered, the positional information 101 of the 25 single server object in registration is selected and supplied to the requester (steps 404, 410).

Step 405 determines whether the requester is also registered as a server object or not, and in the

case where it is not so registered, the positional
information 101 of the server object having new change
information 103 is selected and supplied to the
requester (steps 406, 410). In the case where the
5 revision information is registered in all the change
information 103 of the server objects to be selected,
the server object having the newest revision
information is selected. In the case where the
revision information is registered in some of the
10 change information 103 of the server objects to be
selected and a flag indicating that no change
information is sent is registered in other change
information 103, the server object having the newest
revision information is selected from those with the
15 change information in which the revision information is
registered, while in the case where the flag indicating
that the change information is not sent is registered
in all the change information 103 of the server objects
to be selected, the time information in the change
20 information 103 selects the newest server object.

Step 407 determines whether there exists any
server object having the same ID information 102 as the
requester server object, and in the case where there is
no other server object having the same ID information,
25 the positional information 101 of the new server object
having the same ID information 103 is selected and
supplied to the requester (steps 406, 410).

By referring to the change information 103 of

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a server object having the same ID information 102 as the change information 103 of the requester server object, step 408 determines whether the particular server object is new or not, and in the case where it 5 is new, the positional information 101 of a server object having the new change information 103 is selected and supplied to the requester (steps 406, 410). In the case where the server object is old, on the other hand, the positional information 101 of a 10 server object having the old change information 103 is selected and supplied to the requester (steps 409, 410).

Fig. 10 is a flowchart showing the steps of the process performed in the server object life cycle 15 management unit 20a of the factory object 20 according to an embodiment of this invention. Now, in this embodiment configured as described above, the start process (22, 23, 24, 25) and the stop process (26, 27) of the server object (40, 50, 60, 70) performed by the 20 server object life cycle management unit 20a of the factory object 20 will be explained with reference to the flowchart of Fig. 10.

First, the server object life cycle management unit 20a of the factory object 20 starts the 25 server objects in the order reverse to the predefined order of access to the server objects, so that the information on the position of the server objects is stored in the positional information 201 and the names

of the server objects and the information on the interfaces are stored in the ID information 202 (steps 501 to 503).

Step 504 determines whether the change 5 information 52 or 57 is delivered from a server object or not, and in the case where it is delivered so, the particular change information 52 or 57 is stored in the change information 203 (step 505), while in the case where the change information 52 or 57 is not so 10 delivered, on the other hand, a flag indicating that the change information is not delivered and the present time are stored (step 506).

In the case where step 507 determines that a plurality of server objects (40, 60; 50, 70) have the 15 same ID information 202, the change information 203 thereof are compared with each other. Any object (40, 50) of which the change information 203 is found to be old is stopped (step 508). In the process, as soon as the process under execution and having the old object 20 (40, 50) is completed, the server object life cycle management unit 20a of the factory object 20 stops the old objects (40, 50) in the order reverse to the predefined order of access.

As described above, in the distributed system 25 according to this embodiment, the information that can be determined by the management object and the factory object is held as change information, and according to the difference between these change information, the

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change of a server object is identified, thereby making it possible to change an object in operation.

It will be understood from the foregoing description that with the distributed object management system according to this embodiment, the server object information of the newest server object is supplied to the requester and the newest server object is accessed in the case where the server object information is requested. In this way, the server object accessed is 10 changed from the old to the newest one, and therefore the server object can be changed in operation.

According to this invention, in the case where the server object information is requested, the server object information of the newest server object 15 is supplied to the requester thereby to access the newest server object. In this way, the server object accessed can be changed from the old to the newest one, and therefore the server object can be changed in operation.